Report about:

My Attending semantic web conference in library's Bonn Germany 2016

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By

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References Librarian

German University in Cairo, 2016

Acknowledgments

First of all I would like to say that this professional visit was possible thanks to the financial Support given by Bibliothek & Information International (BID)

introduction

It was a successful conference and I have benefited a lot from my participation,

Through my attending the conference about semantic web in library's it became clear to us that we need to more efforts to keep pace with recent development in this filed and it come with attending such as this conference's and this discussion's .

I attended all the discussions there after the subjects intensified by my attention that I think it will help us to develop the use of this technology in the libraries

Day 2 Conference 29/11/2016

First project Using LOD to crowd source Dutch WW2 underground newspapers on Wikipedia
Olaf Janssen / Gerard Kuys
Koninklijke Bibliotheca, national library of the Netherlands / Wikimedia Nederland / DBpedia

During the Second World War some 1.300 illegal newspapers were issued by the Dutch resistance. Right after the war as many of these newspapers as possible were physically preserved by Dutch memory institutions. They were described in formal library catalogues that were digitized and brought online in the ‘90s. In 2010 the national collection of underground newspapers – some 200.000 pages – was full-text digitized in Delpher, the national aggregator for historical full-texts. Having created online metadata and full-texts for these publications, the third pillar "context" was still missing, making it hard for people to understand the historic background of the newspapers. We are currently running a project to tackle this contextual problem. We started by extracting contextual entries from a hard-copy standard work on Dutch illegal press and combined these with data from the library catalogue and Delpher into a central LOD triple store. We then created links between historically related newspapers and used Named Entity Recognition to find persons, organisations and places related to the newspapers. We further semantically enriched the data using DBPedia. Next, using an article template to ensure uniformity and consistency, we generated 1.300 Wikipedia article stubs from the database. Finally, we sought collaboration with the Dutch Wikipedia volunteer community to extend these stubs into full encyclopedic articles. In this way we can give every newspaper its own Wikipedia article, making these WW2 materials much more visible to the Dutch public, over 80% of whom uses Wikipedia. At the same time the triple store can serve as a source for alternative applications, like data visualizations. This will enable us to visualize connections and networks between underground newspapers, as they developed over time between 1940 and 1945.

Linked Open Data in Practice Emblematica Online

Myung-Ja K. Han University of Illinois

1. Background • what are emblems and Emblematica Online?
2. Descriptive Metadata • what is SPINE and how do we use it?
3. Linked Data in Emblematica Online
• Publish emblem data as HTML+RDFa
• Use linked data sources to enhance user experience
4. Lessons Learned

What is an Emblem?

• Flourished in Europe as a popular literary genre from 1531 until about 1750 • A combination of text and images • Highly contextual, influenced by contemporaneous events, e.g., Reformation, Thirty Years' War • Images come from diverse sources, e.g., the Bible, fables, mythology, science & medicine

Emblematica Online

• Portal for a key genre of Renaissance texts and images • Provides access to digitized emblem resources from six institutions around the world (~1,400 books and 28,000 emblems) • Provides granular levels of access to digitized emblem resources by employing the SPINE metadata schema

Metadata for Emblem Resources

Stephen Rawles (2004) "A Spine of Information Headings for Emblem-Related Electronic Resources" Provides descriptive metadata structure that allows describing emblem books and emblems in the book together. 2. Thomas Stäcker (2007) "SPINEXML Schema" Became a metadata standard for the Emblem community that is used for DESCRIPTION and DISSEMINATION of digitized emblem resources at a granular level

Implementing the IIIF Presentation 2.0 API as a Linked Open Data Model in the Fedora Repository

Christopher Hanna Johnson

It is consider from important project that will benefit us in the future in Egypt

Implementing the IIIF Presentation 2.0 API as a Linked Open Data Model in the Fedora Repository

Christopher Hanna Johnson

Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Germany

Abstract

"The IIIF Presentation API specifies a web service that returns JSON-LD structured documents that together describe the structure and layout of a digitized object or other collection of images and related content." IIIF website The dynamic serialization of IIIF JSON-LD structured manifests via SPARQL CONSTRUCT is an interesting possibility that has great potential for cross-domain discovery and rendering of digitized objects with variable criteria. I have explored this possibility by implementing a data model in the Fedora Commons Repository that matches the specifications of the IIIF Presentation API. Fedora has the facility to index objects via Apache Camel directly to a triplestore. With SPARQL CONSTRUCT, the triplestore can serialize normalized JSON-LD as a graph. The use of "ordered lists" (aka collections) is a fundamental component of JSON-LD and necessary feature of the IIIF manifest sequence which is represented in a canonical RDF graph as a cascade of blank nodes. In order to dynamically create the sequence with SPARQL requires that the data is modelled identically to the IIIF specification. This gist is a representation of a compacted and framed JSON-LD graph that was serialized from a SPARQL query of Fedora metadata. The ability to assemble parts of distinct, disparate and disassociated digital objects on demand in one cohesive presentation becomes a real possibility. For example, the "range" object is equivalent to a part of a sequence, like a chapter in a book. With SPARQL, it is possible to target ranges from different "editions" based on a metadata specification (i.e. a person, place, or date) and unify them in a manifest object which is then rendered by a client viewer like openseadragon.

WHERE ARE WE?

From MARC silos to Linked Data silos

Osma Suominen / Nina Hyvönen

National Library of Finland, Finland

Abstract

Many libraries are experimenting with publishing their metadata as Linked Data in order to open up bibliographic silos, usually based on MARC records, and make them more interoperable, accessible and understandable to developers who are not intimately familiar with library data.

The libraries who have published Linked Data have all used different data models for structuring their bibliographic data. Some are using a FRBR-based model where Works, Expressions and Manifestations are represented separately. Others have chosen basic Dublin Core, dumbing down their data into a lowest common denominator format. The proliferation of data models limits the reusability of bibliographic data. In effect, libraries have moved from MARC silos to Linked Data silos of incompatible data models. Data sets can be difficult to combine, for example when one data set is modelled around Works while another mixes Work-level metadata such as author and subject with Manifestation-level metadata such as publisher and physical form. Small modelling differences may be overcome by schema mappings, but it is not clear that interoperability has improved overall. We present a survey of published bibliographic Linked Data, the data models proposed for representing bibliographic data as RDF, and tools used for conversion from MARC. We also present efforts at the National Library of Finland to open up metadata, including the national bibliography Fennica, the national discography Viola and the article database Arto, as Linked Data while trying to learn from the examples of others.

Finally

Iam very happy, as we got most of benefits and experiences through which I
Can help myself and my library to get another step forward by new solutions and
Procedures for daily work.
Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to attend this important conference
I am very sorry for the delay in sending the report because hard reasons .